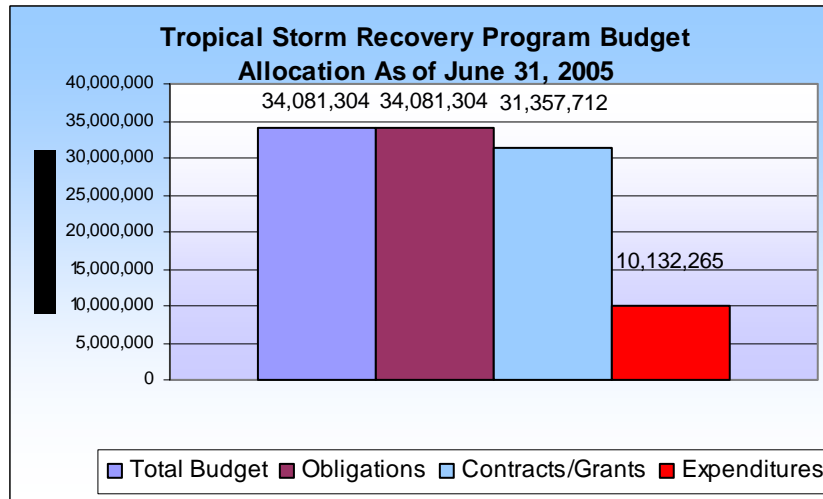


Tropical Storm Recovery Program Tropical Storm Jeanne September 17-18, 2004

Quarterly Report Status as of June 2005

October 2004 SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS	TOTAL BUDGET	OBLIGATIONS	CONTRACTS/ GRANTS	EXPENDITURES
	\$34,081,304	\$34,081,304	\$31,357,712	\$10,132,265



Impact of Tropical Storm Jeanne

September 17 - 18, 2004, saw heavy rains from Tropical Storm Jeanne ravage the northwest department of Haiti. Massive flash floods emerged within a matter of hours devastating most visibly the city of Gonaïves; however, the entire area between Gonaïves, Ennery, Port de Paix, and Anse Rouge was affected, with the following outcomes:

- Nearly 3,000 deaths
- Over 2,600 injuries
- 300,000 people adversely affected through loss of homes and livelihoods
- 10% of area schools destroyed
- Urban water and sanitation systems washed out, and wells were polluted or clogged with debris
- Irrigation systems covering thousands of farm production acres destroyed

USAID/Haiti responded with a two-phase recovery program to provide: (1) immediate relief and (2) expanded reconstruction and recovery.

Initial Response

Immediate Relief: During Phase I the U.S. Government contributed approximately \$11.3 million financed by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for immediate relief items and emergency food assistance. The focus of this first phase of assistance was on saving lives and providing emergency relief to those in greatest need.

Immediately with the aid of partner organizations, USAID provided logistical and air support, health, shelter, potable water and sanitation, and cash-for-work clean-up activities. This effort included 4,196 metric tons of P.L. 480 emergency food assistance valued at approximately \$3.3 million for

distribution by CARE and other cooperating partners. This emergency food program ended March 15, 2005.

USAID contributed an additional \$2.6 million to build upon the emergency effort through asset restoration and livelihood support by providing farm animals, seeds, tools, and credit to people who lost assets during the disaster. FONKOZE is providing micro-finance initiatives. Schools are receiving upgrades for damaged water and sanitation systems, and irrigation systems are being rehabilitated. These activities are being implemented through Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), and UNICEF.

In addition, USAID provided approximately \$1.1 million to World Concern and World Vision International (WVI) to assist with clean-up activities and improve food security for 29,000 beneficiaries in the flood affected areas. USAID through OFDA provided a total of \$1.4 million for cash-for-work mud clean up programs in Gonaïves through CRS, CARE and WVI. CRS and WVI programs concluded around May, and CARE completed its mud clean up activity in Gonaïves on June 30. In total, the three partners involved 34,000 participants who worked nearly 380,000 days earning over \$700,000 in cleaning up over 170,000 cubic meters of mud.

Expanded Reconstruction and Recovery

On October 12, 2004, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million of supplemental funds to assist Caribbean countries with their efforts to recover from the destruction caused by an onslaught of hurricanes and tropical storms. Of this amount, \$34.08 million was obligated for Phase II of the U.S. Government's response: the Tropical Storm Recovery Program commonly referred to as the TSRP.

Phase II is an expanded reconstruction and recovery effort that pays urgent attention to infrastructure, and people's livelihoods and shelter needs while reducing the country's vulnerability to similar events in the future. Phase II consists of two components:

- Targeted Community Revitalization
- Targeted Rural Areas Revitalization

Targeted Community Revitalization:

This first component assists affected communities with the rebuilding of physical infrastructure and livelihoods through these mechanisms:

Public Use Infrastructure Repairs

- Repair of roads;
- Improvement of water and sanitation systems;
- Clean up of municipal drainage systems; and
- Rehabilitation of schools, health facilities and other public buildings.

Household Support

- Repair of homes;
- Asset restoration and income generation; and
- Disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Targeted Rural Areas Revitalized:

The intensive rainfall from Jeanne aggravated degraded hillside conditions and caused flash flooding. The second component aims to bring irrigated agricultural land washed out by the floods back into production, help stabilize upper watersheds, and protect lower lands from future damage caused by rapid run-off.

Irrigation System Rehabilitation

- Irrigation system repair and riverbed clean up; and
- Support of water user associations.

Hillside Stabilization

- Soil and water conservation measures; and
- Community organization and conflict mitigation.

Implementation of these measures will ensure the continuing rehabilitation of the Haitian people's livelihoods and encourage sustainable resource-use practices to assist in protecting against future tropical storm disasters.

Targeted Community Revitalization

Implemented by CARE and its consortium partners, the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), and the Cooperative

Housing Foundation (CHF), the effort shows the following progress to date:

- Planning and coordination with key local government officials to ensure their active contributions.
- A revision of the selection process for household repairs and asset restoration grants to provide increased transparency.
- 3, 146 children benefiting from the rehabilitation of a school.

Public Use Infrastructure Repairs:

Repair of Roads:

- The topographical study of a 13 km washed out segment of National Road #1 north of Gonaïves has been completed. Construction bids are being reevaluated because cost estimates are higher than budgeted.
- Repair work on secondary roads is slightly behind schedule due to the rains.
- 90% of the design work has been completed for the bridges over the Pendu and Certain Rivers.

Improvement of water and sanitation systems:

- Requests for proposals based on the technical study for the Gonaïves water system are out, and final preparation activities are nearing completion. TSRP is completing field preparation and procurement of pipes and fittings.
- The estimated budget for two boreholes, reservoir, pipelines, and distribution network is over \$1.5 million, exceeding the TSRP budget for the effort.
- CARE is conducting discussions with the European Union on the possibility of leveraging TSRP funds to develop the overall program in modules that other donors could finance.

Clean up of municipal drainage systems:

- 5.6 kilometers of the Canal Yon Chatelain have been rehabilitated.
- CARE continues their cash-for-work mud removal program.
- The trash removal plan is in process. A work plan is being developed with the

municipalities and the Ministry of Public Works (TPTC).

- Work has begun to repair five of the eight major breeches of La Quinte River. These breeches led directly to the flooding of Gonaïves. Working with the Ministry of Public Works (TPTC) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the project has made and installed 403 cubic meters of gabion and dredged 1,700 meters of the river.

Rehabilitation of schools, health facilities and other public buildings:

- Renovation on one school is complete and 3, 146 children will benefit from this endeavor.
- Work is near completion on schools in Gonaïves, Poteau, Desronville, and Champagne. Contracts are being signed for six other schools. A request for bid has been launched for three additional public facilities, one school and two health centers. Engineering studies are underway on two health clinics in Poteau.

Household Support:

Repair of homes:

- A survey in Gonaïves showed that the average cost to repair moderately to severely damaged houses was in excess of the original estimates. USAID and CARE concurred that CHF should give priority to repairing one to two rooms in damaged houses to provide adequate shelter for families, as opposed to the complete repair of homes. This plan will maximize the benefit and the number of beneficiaries.
- 67 houses are currently being repaired using specialist work crews trained under the TSRP, who are assisted by the beneficiary's sweat equity.
- 677 houses have been examined and are ready for repairs. Project plans to undertake those using an outside contractor for specialty work which includes masonry, plumbing, electricity, etc.
- The selection process is being modified to provide increased transparency.

Beginning in July, communities will select participants through a public lottery. This is being done to avoid accusations of fraud on the part of the selection committee.

Asset restoration and income generation:

- 322 grants have been awarded to date.
- The selection process has been revised. Instead of selection by a committee, the public is now asked to approve or disapprove of applicants in open meetings.
- A public education campaign started recently to ensure that the widest possible circle of eligible entrepreneurs is aware of the program, its criteria, and its process.
- The program has moved from in-kind to cash awards, which are determined by a lottery from two categories: 1) single woman-headed households and 2) regular households. Awardees take business training course and receive checks at a graduation ceremony.

Disaster preparedness and mitigation:

- Programs under this section are slightly ahead of schedule.
- CARE has been working with students of the Pharmacy and Medicine Faculty of the local university for a broader outreach program. The university students have visited 16 schools in the Gonaïves area and used radio spots to disseminate messages on disaster mitigation, personal hygiene, and safe water practices. The campaign was also carried out on the streets and in the public market places.
- CARE is discussing with Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI) the possible integration of community disaster preparedness groups with a basic watershed information system that could provide early warning capacity.
- The system proposed for La Quinte watershed would require a secure site in Gonaïves for the information monitoring center. The government is unable to provide that at this time, so alternatives are being explored.

- Fourteen of 16 disaster committees are in place.

Targeted Rural Areas Revitalization

Implemented by DAI, this effort shows the following progress to date:

- Eggplants and peppers are ready for outplanting, and the pepper nursery is operational. DAI is developing on-farm demonstrations for peppers, shallots, and eggplants as options for higher value crops and improved operational capacity in the irrigated perimeters. However, they are proceeding with caution with regard to planting these Asian vegetables because high investment and a guaranteed water supply are required.
- In the Plaine des Gonaïves, 23 of the 39 pumps are working. Haiti Outreach has examined 12 wells with down-hole video to ascertain the precise problems with pumps in the Plaine des Gonaïves area. Four to five pumps will need to be pulled and replaced.
- The Bellanger power generation plant continues to function, with the project providing some 36,000 gallons of diesel to date. DAI has completed its examination of the second generator at the plant.
- The project is working with 22 water user groups to develop a more sustainable operations program. Collaboration continues with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on repairing pump houses. Using local contractors, TSRP has completed 15 pump houses and FAO has repaired six.
- To date, some 71 kilometers of primary and secondary irrigation canals have been cleaned, removing silt to facilitate water flow and increase irrigation water availability.
- In the Trois Rivières Valley, pumps have been repaired at 11 of 23 irrigation sites, with 630 acres at five sites fully operational. Eight water user groups are working on sustainable irrigation operations.
- Work continues on all 16 sites assessed for conservation structures. Farmer organizations are implementing soil

conservation works such as ravine protection in key sub-watersheds of Bayonais and Trois Rivières. This includes building some 120 kilometers of ravine protection and 16.8 kilometers of drywall. The works will employ some 3,000 people while at the same time protecting irrigation infrastructure downstream.

Current Security Situation in Haiti

The increasing violence in the capital of Port-au-Prince has provoked concern from USAID/Haiti and our implementing partners, and has had a noticeable impact on reconstruction and recovery programs initiated following the havoc caused by tropical storm Jeanne.

Though the insecurity is centralized in Port-au-Prince, the effects are being felt across the country. A strike by the Custom's Office two months ago, which was brought about by the violence and kidnappings, has been resolved. However, since goods are imported through the central port, the current clearance delays are having a detrimental effect on many projects including large-scale TSRP reconstruction activities because there is difficulty in clearing and transporting materials to Gonaïves. Road building, bridge construction, and water system rehabilitation activities are falling behind schedule due to delays at the port.

Morale is quite low among project staff working in the field, which is affecting their productivity. They are constantly worried about family members staying in Port-au-Prince where kidnappings and daily gunfire are widespread.

USAID partners are in the process of assessing their security profiles and many are bringing in headquarters staff to assess the situation. CARE, after its director was kidnapped and murdered in Baghdad, has been especially sensitive to the situation. A significant amount of time and human resources are being used for the daily review and analysis of the state of security. Mission management has been focused on contingency planning, and partners are modifying job descriptions and responsibilities for senior staff, which could have an impact on project implementation deadlines.

Due to the restrictions placed on U.S. personnel by new security procedures regarding travel; outside meetings with partners and government offices have been limited. On May 25 the U.S. Department of State issued Ordered Departure of all non-emergency personnel and all family members. On June 27 there was a further drawdown of U.S. Embassy and USAID employees, which leaves a largely reduced staff. However, despite the setbacks and difficult circumstances, USAID/Haiti is determined to implement the reconstruction and recovery projects associated with the TSRP, as security conditions permit.

2005 Hurricane Season Arrives

In addition to the insecurity in the capital city, the southern peninsula of Haiti was pounded by Hurricane Dennis during the week of July 4. Approximately 25 people have died due to the Hurricane and 16 people are now missing. Roads and infrastructure have also been damaged. While Dennis had no effect on Gonaïves, additional tropical upheaval, including Hurricane Emily, is expected and there is uncertainty as to how this may affect the implementation of the TSRP.

Note: On July 15, 2005, the U.S. Charge d'Affaires declared a disaster due to the damage caused by Hurricane Dennis in Haiti. In response, USAID/OFDA is providing \$50,000 to CRS for potable water and emergency relief supplies to assist affected residents.